

The Intelligencer.

**The Louisiana Trouble.**  
The Commission seems to be making little progress in the adjustment of the Louisiana matter. There is no disputing the fact that the decision of the case involves serious embarrassments. According to the received Republican idea, S. B. Packard was elected Governor of that State. Indeed, Democrats and Republicans alike admit that he was as much elected Governor as Mr. Hayes was elected President. Now, if the Government of the United States is to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, why should not the President recognize Packard at once, and if necessary sustain him by putting down any rebellion against him? This, to the superficial mind, would be the direct and Constitutional way out of the business. But a little further reflection will lead us to conclude that forms of law are necessary elements in a republican form of government. In New York city men have for years held office by due and regular forms of law. H. B. Banning, of Cincinnati, will enter the next Congress because he has been certified elected, and will be received on that certificate, no one contesting, although it is known in Cincinnati that he was not elected by the majority of his District.

Now in Louisiana we have no one attempting to settle this question by the forms of law. The Returning Board—a legal body—made a legal return of certain legislators. The Legislature as such has never legally canvassed the vote for Governor. Neither Governor has a perfect legal title to the post he claims. No writ of quo warrantum is served by either, because neither one admits the other to be legally seated. And if one admitted the other to be in possession of the office, there seems to be no court whose decisions would be respected. Nichols' court was made by a *coupe d'etat*. Packard's court seems to have expired by limitation. Such a thing as adding by the decision of courts does not enter the brain or heart of these excited partisans.

Besides all this it seems pretty thoroughly established that the intelligence and property of the State stand with Nichols, and that ignorance and poverty stand with Packard. It seems, too, that the government of Louisiana has been oppressive—that the taxpayers have not for years had a say in the things which affect seriously their domestic and general prosperity.

It will be seen how difficult is the problem of solution. To decide for Packard de jure is to decide to sustain a government at the point of the bayonet. To decide for Nichols de facto is to admit that an election carried by shot guns is a Republican in form. To decide for either way is to decide without the forms of law.

The trouble with these Southern people is that they do not go by law but by passion. They determine to rule or ruin. In any of the Northern States the Louisiana trouble would have been settled in less than a month by forms of law. There would be passion and hot blood to be sure, but all would bow to the majesty of the law.

If the knot can not be untied let it be cut. Set the egg on end even if it is necessary to crack it. How the people will entreat the knot, or what force be used to crack the egg remains to be seen. But in whatever way it is done the patriots of the nation will acquiesce and thank God for peace, while possibly the partisan politicians of both parties will seek to make out of it capital for the stump. We believe Mr. Hayes will be right according to his best judgement, fearless of criticism by Democrats or Republicans.

REV. J. R. THOMPSON, the new President of the University, gave a call yesterday. He is energetically at work in behalf of the institution and speaks hopefully of its prospects. The number of students is now about 75, an increase of thirty odd since his administration began. He is delivering a series of lectures at various points throughout the State as a means of making the acquaintance of the people, and enabling him to present the claims of the University to their attention. He lectures to-morrow night at Gratton; at Keyser City on the 24th, at Martinsburg on the 26th, Charleston 28th, Piedmont May 1st, and Moundsville May 4th. He expects to spend much of his time in this canvassing the State for a year to come, with a view of inducing as many people as possible to send their sons to Morgantown. His energy in this respect is seen by the resolutions which were instrumental in having passed by the recent M. E. Conference at Gratton—(very different resolutions, by the way, from those passed at its last session a year ago)—wherein it was declared that "the W. Va. University located at Morgantown is an institution of learning of the highest character, and is possessed of ample appliances for the broadest and most thorough culture, and we heartily commend it to the patronage of the young men of the State." The Conference further resolved that it had "learned with pleasure of the election of Rev. J. R. Thompson to the Presidency of the West Virginia University, and that we hereby tender to him our hearty congratulations and promise him our earnest co-operation."

The most imposing Commencement occasion ever known at the University is looked for this year. It is the intention to have many prominent citizens of the State present, representative men of the two political parties, professional scholars, clergymen, &c., many of whom will be expected to take an active part in the proceedings. In this way it is hoped and expected that a wide spread interest will be stirred up in the future of the institution, and that at least something of the disaffection so unfortunately engendered within the last year or two will be overcome and perchance turned to good account.

The Russian Army in Motion.

Although the expected declaration of war was not made by Russia yesterday, yet the dispatches announce that her armies are in motion, and that at St. Petersburg the day of diplomacy is supposed to be passed. The next news will probably be the crossing of the Pruth into Roumania and a speedy forward movement along the whole line. The fact is that both on the side of Russia and Turkey the sword has all along gone hand in hand with the negotiations. The preparations of both have been tremendous, and both are armed on a formidable scale.

An apparently well informed correspondent gives the following as a summary of the war preparations on the part of Russia: The fortifications of Odessa, of Boudkoff, and at the Mole, and the establishment of four batteries in the port, have cost, with their armament, 15,000,000 roubles (\$12,500,000); 21,000,000 roubles have been spent upon the works between Odessa and Akermann; at Kertch and Nikolaiev, 20,000,000; in the laying down of torpedoes, 9,000,000; total for the defense of the Black Sea, 70,000,000 roubles, or \$50,000,000. The Southern army, including available reinforcements, numbers 300,000 men, and it is not improbable that 50,000 more may be added. On the Turkish side it is represented that at the front, that is to say in Silistria, Hirvora, Tachia, Kistendje, Schoumla, and Varna, 110,000 men are concentrated. Along the Danube at Roudakoff, Plevna, Nikolaiev, Schistova, Tervova and Gabrova there are 50,000 men; and at Wildin, Pom-Palanka and Rakova, 35,000, giving for this line an effective force of 195,000 troops of all arms. A second line, behind the Balkans, is to be composed of 200,000 men, whose organization is going forward rapidly, while there is to be a third line surrounding the defensive region of Constantinople. The second and third lists of reserves have been called out, and arms and ammunition are pouring into the country.

So far Russia and Turkey are alone considered in calculations of fighting forces. It is the dogged courage of the Russian against the reckless fanaticism of the Turk, with large possibilities as to the belligerent concern that England, France, Austria, &c., may have in the contest before it shall be ended. A tremendous war is blocked out.

FATHER ZEVELEY is trying his luck once more in the newspaper line, this time at Cairo, Ritchie county, where he has established a Democratic paper called the *Ritchie Democrat*. It is rather late in the 19th century to bestirring a Democratic paper, but as Father Zeveley belongs to the old sandstone period of American politics, he could not of course start a paper that would not be tinged with this species of ancient ideas. He says that he is going to "advocate good old Democratic principles," and in addition will go in for making greenbacks "a legal tender, at par, for everything," for taxing the bondholders, for letting nobody vote who does not pay taxes, and for letting women vote who do not pay taxes. He will also attend to the case of Morris, of the *Ritchie Gazette*, which of itself is a mission that should commend his editorial venture to the gracious favor of the Ritchie county people.

**Unfair Competition.**  
Editors Intelligencer:  
Last night, I am sorry to say, demonstrated the fact that the picture business is being overdone in our city, and that too in an unfair and illegitimate way. Our merchants who do an honorable business, pay their debts and taxes and offer a class of goods that are reliable, are crowded out of the market by outsiders, who rush in a stock of inferior goods to be sold at auction. I saw chromos sold at half price, lithographs as French steel engravings and there were done up in frames made from soft inferior woods. They were cheap stuff and of course could be sold cheap and still leave a big profit. Can the legitimate dealer, who does not try to palm off goods for what they are not, stand this kind of competition? Is it fair that he should do so? I think not, and there should be some discrimination in favor of the home dealer. He should have protection against these dealers in inferior goods in the shape of a high license, a sort of protective tariff.

**How a Divorce Affects a Life Insurance Policy.**  
WASHINGTON, April 16.—In the United States Supreme Court last week there was argued the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against Schaefer on error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. This was an action upon the policy of insurance issued jointly upon the lives of husband and wife, to be paid upon the death of either. Subsequently they were divorced, and the principal question presented was whether the wife had an insurable interest in the life of her husband after the divorce. The court below sustained the policy, and it is here urged that this was an error. Where life insurance becomes a matter of indemnity, as in this and all cases where the insurable interest arises simply from the right of support, it is said the interest is at an end when the contract is made, and that thereafter the policy is a mere wagering, one of no worth or beneficiary save in its surrender value. It is, therefore, urged that, as the wife had ceased to have any claim upon the husband for support, either legal or moral, she had no rights which could suffer an interest against which she was entitled to secure indemnity, and could not recover a sum greater than the amount of premiums she had actually paid up to the time of the divorce.

**FIRE RECORD.**  
CINCINNATI, April 17.—The stable of Ex-Mayor Johnson, together with six horses, were burned last night. Nagel's wagon shop adjoining was also destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$15,000.

**Sent Forward.**  
St. Louis, April 17.—The remains of George Frank Gouley will leave here for Wilmington to-morrow evening by the Vandalia railroad. They will reach there Friday at noon, where they will be received with appropriate ceremonies.

**Body Found.**  
COLUMBUS, April 17.—The body of S. C. Cavers, who was drowned in Scioto river about three weeks ago, was found to-day near this city. The fingers of the dead man were eaten off by fish.

BY TELEGRAPH.

**ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.**  
**TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.**  
**THE GREAT ROBBER.**  
**Longs for Freedom of Person.**  
**Age and Infirmary Bring Him to Time.**  
**Ill at Ease in Mind He Seeks for Rest.**  
**He will Surrender All and Tell All.**  
**His Proposition to the Attorney General.**

New York, April 17.—William M. Tweed, from his quarters in Ludlow street, sends the attorney general a proposition reciting that in return for the favor of liberty and rest he will yield up all his property and be a faithful witness on behalf of the public. He says he has suffered much and suffered long in silence, and has borne the burden of what others should have shared. Adversely affected, he feels his age and infirmities, and ill at ease in mind he seeks for rest and relief he so much and sorely needs. He adds that the only basis upon which he has a right to apply for leniency and pardon is that he will make a complete disclosure of his property and a full disclosure of his criminal complicity. The proposition is a long and exhaustive document, and assumes the nature of a confession, which goes back as far as 1837, when it began to assume a form. It gives in detail the story of various connections between the late Mayor and Tweed, Sweeney, Richard Connolly, Henry Gerret, A. Oakley Hall, and others, by which Tweed was elected to the State Senate, Connolly, Comptroller in 1867 and Hall Mayor in 1869. Tweed, according to the story, transferred to State Senator Winslow in person, \$200,000 to secure the charter of 1870, which gave to the ring the control of the city, and the support of several influential Republican members of the Legislature. It was Tweed's understanding with Winslow at the time that the money was to be divided between Winslow, Sam. H. Frost, Augustus R. Ellwood, Wm. H. Brand, Norris Winslow, Jas. Wood, Isaiah Blood, Geo. Morgan, all of the Senate, and also Van Pelt, Williams, Crowley, Merriman, and others, for their influence in the Legislature. The confession gives the circumstances of a division between him, Sweeney, Hall Connolly and Wood, Davidson, Watson and a majority of the Board of Supervisors. Mayor Hall's proposition was ten per cent, and he shared throughout in all profits. He was full of collusion with various details of fraud and was fully aware of fraudulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature and the document purporting to be a record of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen of May 10, 1870, by which Hall, on his trial, secured an acquittal on the ground that it was manufactured after the exposure of Hugh Hastings, of the *Commercial Advertiser*. He is mentioned as having received a check for \$20,000 from Hastings for said acquittal at various times. Mr. Hastings is also credited with the diplomatic achievement of having brought Jay Gould and Tweed together by which alliance the Tammany and Erie rings were operated to their mutual advantage. The confession also, according to the *World*, says that the late Mayor and book cases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city. He gives the names of five persons whom he promises, if immunity is given them, will reveal the truth of all his statements. He has threatened all these persons with a memorandum of all his transactions, all of which will be placed at the disposal of the State. The five persons named are E. D. Barber, ex-Senator Jas. Pierce, Alex. Frear and Wm. King, Tweed's former Deputy Comptroller and Public Works. Shortly after the publication of the secret accounts in July, 1871, Tweed says Francis N. Dixie and ex-Sheriff (then State Senator), James O'Sheriff came to him and offered to secure his bank accounts, his relations with the city, or indeed from any further trouble, if he would pay \$150,000 towards O'Brien's claim against the city for \$296,000 for unpaid fees. The two represented to him that they had such influence over Mr. Tilden, Judge Barrett, William C. Barrett, as to immediately investigate any further steps in the pending investigation. Tweed says he paid them \$20,000 in cash and mortgages, which they afterwards collected, for the rest of the money he was to receive in the future. He says he thought they were secured the same amount, and they were on the same representation. He says he does not consider that O'Brien's claim has any real merit. Hugh Smith, Sweeney's particular friend, attended to all the transactions with Judge Cardozo by which judicial action was taken in behalf of the ring. Tweed says Navro's claim of \$100,000 against the city for water meters is a fraud. He mentions Thurlow Weed by name, but don't connect him with any equivocal transaction. He mentions Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, and George H. Warner, of New York, as persons to whom he paid money. The confession concludes with the promise that the writer will be a witness for the city in any suit brought by the city for the recovery of money from any of the persons named. He does not ask that the suits against him be quashed, but that he be released from confinement with bail. Tweed's counsel says that since his troubles most of those whom he had looked upon as friends in his palmy days had held themselves aloof from him, while he had been treated as a pariah and a denunciation of him. He asks nothing further from them, and don't propose to recognize any further claim on him for silence. Tweed further says that if the Attorney-General accepts him as a witness for the people, he will find him as faithful to the prosecution as he has heretofore been to his associates and confederates in the New York frauds.

**ABSTRACT OF TWEED'S CONFESSION.**  
The published abstract of Tweed's so-called confession contains this sentence: He gave to Mr. Hastings a check for \$20,000, dated three or four days after the passage of the charter of 1870, with the understanding that the money was to go to Senator Woodin.

Mr. Hastings, who is the well known editor and proprietor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, says in reference to the above paragraph that the affair was a purely business transaction, the check being made payable to his order and passing through the hands of his banker and broker in a legitimate way. Had the transaction not been entirely proper, of course it would have been easy for him to get Tweed to send the check to the bank and there it would have been. Mr. Hastings emphatically denies that on any occasion any money passed through his hands to Senator Woodin to secure his vote, or for other purposes.

Wheeler H. Peckham, of the counsel for the people in the Tweed case, to-day said it was true that Tweed had been in the State, which he called the full confession, and that it was taken to Albany last evening by Townsend. The synopsis is published this evening. It contained some things at least, what he knew, were correct to the full publicity of the legal proceedings against some of the persons named in the confession, who have not yet been prosecuted. Peckham said he was unable at present to make any statement on the subject, but expressed confidence that the tale told in that published this evening is but a partial revelation, and the full confession will add an amount of detail, which will even more sicken the public conscience.

Referring to the meeting of Gould and Tweed, Mr. Hastings says he did bring them together, as he believed they had some differences. But at that time Tweed was considered a very respectable man, and was associated in business matters with the most eminent citizens.

ALBANY, April 17.—The *Evening Journal* publishes the following:  
To the Editor of the *Evening Journal*:  
The New York World of to-day contains the following sentence: "He (William M. Tweed) mentions Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, to whom he paid money." William M. Tweed never paid me any money. The statement is not true.  
CHARLES J. FOLGER.  
The *Journal* adds: "We are authorized by the Attorney-General Fairchild to say that he has never heard or known Mr. Tweed to utter a word that could be considered derogatory of Judge Folger as a formidable political and legislative opponent. Mr. Tweed is authorized from Mr. J. D. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, to say that Judge Folger's name is not mentioned in Tweed's confession, nor that of any other Judge of the Court of Appeals. Senator Woodin says he will reply to Tweed's confession, so far as it relates to him, from his private notes to the Senate to-morrow." He adds: "The confession is absolutely false in every particular in its assertions touching my character. I never received any money from William M. Tweed, directly or indirectly, either from him or any other person in his behalf. I never was approached on any subject of New York legislation by any man, living or dead, in an improper manner."

The Attorney General says that Mr. Townsend arrived here late Sunday afternoon, and immediately sent word to the Attorney General that he was in Albany with Tweed's confession. The Attorney General was not well and appointed 11 o'clock to-day (Tuesday), when he met Mr. Townsend at his (Attorney General's) office in the State House. The statement filed some fifty pages of manuscript, and Attorney General Fairchild says he will immediately take up the consideration of the paper, giving it his earnest attention. Before making any statement on the subject, he will demand of Tweed's counsel, to say if charges against the persons whom his confession implicates. The Attorney General says he will furnish the *Associated Press* with the text of the confession as soon as it is ready to be given to the press, if he decides to make public the contents of the paper.

Fairchild has not examined the confession yet, but a note received by him from Townsend this evening says there is some truth in the *World's* statement of the contents of the paper. Townsend, it is said, had not yet seen any information here of the disclosures made by Tweed.

**NEW YORK POLITICIANS ON THE DEFENSE.**  
Senator Woodin made a speech in the Senate to-night denying the allegations made concerning him in Tweed's confession. He concluded by reading the following:  
WHEREAS, An alleged statement of William M. Tweed, published in the New York World of to-day, states, among other things, that the person whose influence was most valuable to Tweed was alleged to be Senator Woodin, and that he (Tweed) therefore approached that gentleman through State Senator Winslow; that \$20,000 was paid to Senator Winslow with the understanding that it was to be used in securing the passage of the charter, and that he (Tweed) had received the same from Senator Woodin; and whereas, said statement further says that \$20,000 was paid to Hugh Hastings, with the understanding that the money was to go to Senator Woodin; therefore, Resolved, That Messrs. Woodin and Hastings be and they are hereby appointed a committee to take testimony, with power to send for persons and papers, and, if need be, to sit in New York city and investigate if said Woodin ever received money from Tweed, or a portion of the monies herein before referred to, and to report to the Senate within ten days the testimony, together with their conclusions, and said committee are hereby authorized to command the services of Messrs. Woodin and Hastings, and also to employ a stenographer.

Harris said that although Senator Woodin expressed a desire that the Committee should be composed of two of the opposite political faith, and one of his own; still he did not think there was special reason for departing from the usual course.

Woodin said that it was a personal preference that the Committee should be constituted of three Senators, a majority being of the opposite political faith. The two named by the committee were four, and the Chairman named the following: Messrs. Carpenter, Sprague, Schoonmaker and Bradley; three Republicans and one Democrat.

**Inauguration of the English System of Wool Auctions.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Some weeks ago Falkner, Bell & Co., an English wool house in good standing, resolved to inaugurate here the London system of holding auction sales of wool. Circulars were issued inviting consignments of the spring clip and offering high advances. The first sale was held to-day. The catalogue comprised 1,115 bales California and 32 bales Australian, in 40 lots, carefully graded as to condition and value, and brought \$28, and another of 13 bales very fine 22c; a lot of 95 bales Australian coming 36c, and one of 23 bales Australian coming 32c. Some poor lots sold down to 9 and 8c.

The projectors of the enterprise expressed satisfaction with the result, and it is probable that another sale will be held in two or three months.

**Races.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A Sacramento dispatch says: Mollie McCarty and Lady Amanda ran a dash of 24 miles to-day. The first was the great favorite in the pools and won a length in 46.

**Canal Opened.**  
PORT COLBERT, April 17.—The Welland canal was opened to-day.

WASHINGTON.

**Important Arrests of Counterfeiters.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury, was to-day informed by telegraph, that the officers of the Secret Service, had made important arrests of counterfeiters at Great Point, Pa., St. Louis, Mo., and Wheeling, W. Va., among the parties arrested is the Hon. Thos. W. Marion, of Green county, Pa., who formerly represented that county in the Legislature. He sold a quantity of counterfeit money to one of the agents of the service, and he represented that he had frequently addressed the State House of Representatives, when he had his pockets full of counterfeit money. The other parties arrested were Rufus Mitchell, W. J. Strongynder, J. Edwards, P. Rogers and G. George.

**POSTMASTER COMMISSIONER.**  
The President has signed the commission of the following postmasters: Lloyd B. Stephens, Oden City, Utah; Joseph H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.; Henry W. Hight, Racine, Wis.; Mrs. Jane Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Iowa; J. M. Stockton, Mayville, Ky.; C. L. Sherwood, Dowagiac, Mich.; Horace M. Hamilton, Union Rapids, Mich.; Samuel T. Berhow, Marion, O.

**WEST POINT GRADUATING CLASSES.**  
The graduating class at the West Point Military Academy this year numbers 77, the largest class that has ever graduated from the institution. There are but 40 vacancies in the army to be filled; consequently 37 of the graduates will be appointed brevet second lieutenants under the law and promoted to the grade of second lieutenant as vacancies occur.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Dawes, of the Third Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbury, Minn.

John W. Casson, of Iowa, has accepted the position of Minister to Spain.

**THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.**  
The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral Boutakoff, Baron Schilley and several officers of the Russian fleet, arrived here this evening from New York. They required to the residence of the Russian Minister, where guests they will be during their sojourn in Washington. The party will probably call on the President to-morrow at noon. A diplomatic dinner will be given the distinguished guests on Thursday next.

**LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.**  
The Cabinet to-day, after transacting routine business, had a long and harmonious conversation in regard to the Louisiana question. It was said as to when the order for the withdrawal of troops from New Orleans will be issued, it still being an open question of time merely. No communication has been received from the Commission since last Thursday, and it is expected that the Cabinet will wait until the 15th of May, as much time might be consumed in the election of a Speaker and the appointment of standing committees, and as the members might be anxious to close the session before the intense heat of summer. No action was taken on the subject.

**LOUISIANA.**  
**Prospect of Organizing Louisiana—Some Doubts About the Nichols House Proposal.**  
NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Nichols' House to-day adopted a resolution by 63 to 11, giving effect to the caucus proceeding to-night, looking to the reorganization of the Louisiana Legislature. It was announced that 15 Republicans are solemnly declared to legally occupy their seats, and cordially invite 35 other Republicans to come and do the same, and asserting that other Republicans will be admitted subject to the vote of the majority. The organization of the House shall remain unchanged and no contest be made of the seven seats in which Republicans are seated until the next session. If this proposal should be accepted by the Republican House would be composed of 57 Republicans and 22 Democrats.

Mr. A. H. Leonard, of Shreveport, a member of the Packard House from Cad do, said to-night that there was not the slightest probability of the Republicans accepting this proposition and invitation.

Messrs. McVeigh and Hawley, the Republican members of the Louisiana Commission, called on Gov. Packard this morning. They opened the conversation by asking Packard if he had heard of the proposition of the Nichols House. He said he had seen something about it in the papers. The Commissioners asked him if he thought it was a good thing, and he thought it an admirable arrangement for the Democrats. They then asked Packard what he thought as to its acceptance by himself and party. He replied that he could not answer that question, but he would answer the proposition, and asked the Commissioners if they had it. They replied no.

Governor Packard said that when the proposition was submitted to him in writing he would answer it. He wanted to know, however, if the commission were prepared to endorse it favorably.

To this proposition Mr. McVeigh replied: No, not exactly; but if it reached them they would, if requested to do so, transmit it to him.

The commission are in session to-night and to-morrow, and will be continued to-morrow, and if good reasons were given, he would move that Dr. Morgan be heard at the bar of the House. The crowd dispersed peacefully.

**PEACEFUL ASSURANCES.**  
LONDON, April 17.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs the following:  
Duke de Cazes informed the French Cabinet to-day, that he had received from Berlin and London assurances of a peaceful and conciliatory disposition of Germany towards France.

**PRESIDENT MAHON DISAPPROVES.**  
President McMahon has instructed M. Martel, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to express to the Bishop of Severs his entire disapproval of the latter's letter asking intervention for the Pope, and to state that the President sees with regret the clergy meddling with internal and even foreign politics.

**France.**  
**A Protest.**  
PARIS, April 17.—Several journals protest energetically against the exaggerated rumors lately propagated by some foreign papers in regard to the alleged unsatisfactory relations between France and Germany in consequence of the agitation maintained by the French Ultramontane party since the Papal allocation against the Italian government. These rumors are declared to be wholly groundless. The relations between the two governments remain now as previous to the Eastern crisis entirely pacific.

**Germany.**  
Who passed through this city Saturday, is going to Constantinople with the idea of keeping his government as correctly informed as possible of the military and political affairs about to occur, also the disposition that the Porte manifests during the earliest phases of the struggle, in order, if possible, to exert a mediatory influence.

**PLYMOUTH,** April 17.—Steamer Cambria, from New York, arrived.

FOREIGN NEWS.

**EASTERN QUESTION.**  
**Montenegrin Delegates.**  
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—Montenegrin delegates left this city yesterday for Phine via Odessa.

**CELESTIAL.**  
An official communication contradicts the statement that the government contemplates proclaiming a state of siege in Constantinople or any other place in the Empire.

**A RISKING IMMINENT.**  
RAGUSA, April 17.—Skirmishing continues between the Miridites and Turks. According to the accounts received here, the Miridites, the neighboring tribes in thought, were in the region. It is stated, have already gone to Coligny to request instructions from the Prince of Montenegro. The different Montenegrin corps are now at their posts, but appear to remain on the defensive.

**A MISUNDERSTANDING.**  
TEHERAN, April 17.—Nothing whatever is known here of Persia's claim to the province of Gilana. *Political Correspondent.* On the contrary, in order as much as possible to prevent a misunderstanding, the Persian camp on the frontier, in the vicinity of Kermanshah, has been broken up and the troops removed to the interior.

**SUMMONED TO THEIR REGIMENTS.**  
LONDON, April 17.—The Times says the conscripts of the Prussian army visiting or permanently located in England have received during the past week a peremptory summons to join their regiments in Germany immediately, and a number of young men left London Saturday and yesterday in obedience to their orders.

General Sir. Pitt Rivers, April 17.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Emperor and his suite are expected to leave for the Crimea, which is mentioned by the London papers, is only the usual annual summons issued at this period of the year to attend the military exercises, and is not in any way connected with the present state of political affairs.

Special dispatches from Constantinople fix Thursday next as the day of the probable embarkation of the Russian Embassy. The same day is fixed for the Czar's departure for Kischeneff.

St. Petersburg, April 17.—The Czar left for the army almost immediately. He will continue himself to inspecting the troops and will not take part in the campaign. The order of the day announcing a declaration of war has not yet been issued. In official quarters it is represented that the present situation of Russia in a certain degree to act single handed, she alone among the Great Powers having mobilized.

**VIENNA,** April 17.—The large concentration of the Turkish troops in Widdin, has caused considerable commotion in Roumania.

The Cabinet has determined to increase the force stationed at Kalat, so as to resist the descent of the Turks on the Roumanian side. Roumania has also taken apprehensions before the Powers, repeating the assurance that it would keep neutral, which it only could do, so long as Roumania was not made a theatre of war.

**DELORADE,** April 17.—Several collisions are reported around the Montenegrin frontier, between the Turkish troops and tribes of mountaineers, who were moving to join the Montenegrins.

**CONSTANTINOPLE,** April 17.—It has been stated that the Turkish Cabinet shall meet to-day, to vote on the situation.

The Russian subjects will be expelled from Turkey.

A dispatch from Rome says: The diplomatic correspondence is published, which shows that when England's desire for Russia's disarmament, nearly rendered the signing of the Protocol impossible, the Italian Government endeavored to smooth the trouble by suggesting a spontaneous declaration by Russia.

**RUSSIAN ARMY IN MOTION.**  
LONDON, April 17.—A special from Bucharest reports that the movement of the Russian army from Kischeneff toward Delorade has made considerable progress. The news at points of concentration near the Roumanian frontier are being continually reinforced, and troops from the interior are filling the positions vacated by those going to the front.

**ENGLAND.**  
**The Friends of Tichborne.**  
LONDON, April 17.—In view of the threatened march of a body of Tichborneites to the House of Commons to present a petition for the release of Arthur Orton, the troops in the garrison are to be confined to their barracks after 6 o'clock this evening and held in readiness to turn out if required. It has been affirmed by the petitioners that they will number 100,000. Dr. Kenely has requested his followers not to participate in the procession.

Immense crowds are lining the streets to the House of Parliament, and great numbers of policemen have been ordered to intercept the Tichborne procession. There is much excitement and talk in the lobby of the House about the intended demonstration.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 people took part in the Tichborne demonstration to-day. The leader, Dr. Morgan proceeded alone to the House of Commons. He wrote to Mr. Cressy, Home Secretary, and replied that he would receive a deputation to-morrow, and if good reasons were given, he would move that Dr. Morgan be heard at the bar of the House. The crowd dispersed peacefully.

**PEACEFUL ASSURANCES.**  
LONDON, April 17.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs the following:  
Duke de Cazes informed the French Cabinet to-day, that he had received from Berlin and London assurances of a peaceful and conciliatory disposition of Germany towards France.

**PRESIDENT MAHON DISAPPROVES.**  
President McMahon has instructed M. Martel, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to express to the Bishop of Severs his entire disapproval of the latter's letter asking intervention for the Pope, and to state that the President sees with regret the clergy meddling with internal and even foreign politics.

**France.**  
**A Protest.**  
PARIS, April 17.—Several journals protest energetically against the exaggerated rumors lately propagated by some foreign papers in regard to the alleged unsatisfactory relations between France and Germany in consequence of the agitation maintained by the French Ultramontane party since the Papal allocation against the Italian government. These rumors are declared to be wholly groundless. The relations between the two governments remain now as previous to the Eastern crisis entirely pacific.

**Germany.**  
Who passed through this city Saturday, is going to Constantinople with the idea of keeping his government as correctly informed as possible of the military and political affairs about to occur, also the disposition that the Porte manifests during the earliest phases of the struggle, in order, if possible, to exert a mediatory influence.

**PLYMOUTH,** April 17.—Steamer Cambria, from New York, arrived.

The Southern Hotel Investigation.

St. Louis, April 17.—The coroner's jury resumed their investigation of the fire this morning. The first witness, J. H. Weber, assistant observer in the U. S. fire service, testified: When the alarm struck the going in the signal service office, in the top story of the insurance building, corner Sixth and Locust streets, he went to a window and saw the roof and upper story of the hotel in flames. Henry Hauser, keeper of the store room of the hotel, made a diagram of the baggage elevator, and its relative position to the other parts of the basement, engine room, &c., and described its contents. The walls of the store room were wood and a wooden partition divided it in two rooms; in the inner room there, nearest to the baggage elevator, there was a pile of mattresses and hair or moss, and a large box of matches standing on the floor, about 12 feet from the hair. The steam pipes heated the building and supplies steam to the elevator. The engine ran through the roof about 8 feet from the match box; some of these pipes were covered and some uncovered; they made the room too hot; it was necessary to have grating windows and a grated door to the room to admit of a circulation of air. There was on duty from 4 in the morning until 9 in the evening, but on the night of the fire did not leave till 7 o'clock. He gave the key of the store room to a son of Geo. Darling, one of the proprietors, when I left the house. Everything was safe then. Had no knowledge of the origin of the fire, nor heard any statements relating thereto by the employees of the hotel. Did not lodge in the house and knew nothing of the fire till next morning.

None of the employees who have thus far testified could tell at what time the fire was discovered or when it originated, but they all agree that when they left the basement there was fire in the fifth and sixth stories, which they could plainly see from the ground.

Isaac Cook, of the American Wine Co., a border, testified as follows: Was sitting in his room on the third floor when he heard the noise of fire, it was about 20 minutes past 1 o'clock; ran out and found the hall full of people; saw Mr. Darling on the second floor; he was assuring everybody that there was no danger and urged them to return to their rooms; some started to do so and held back others who were really alarmed. Captain W. Warner, another of the proprietors, took a different view of the case and urged witness and others to leave the house and take their effects; when he reached the street, about 1:30, did not believe the fire department could save the house; heard a roaring noise in the baggage elevator like a locomotive furnace; believed the fire was rushing up it; had previously noticed that the walls of this elevator were thick with grease.

Geo. W. Ford, night clerk, testified: It was 1:30 o'clock when the fire was first smelled the smoke. The clock was probably ten minutes faster than the city time. He at once sent notice to the engine room and had Mr. Shepherd called. Ring both bells in the office and kept them ringing, and when the messenger returned from the basement he announced that the house was on fire; he sent a boy to give the general alarm and three other boys to rouse the guests. Also shouted fire under the rounds, which reached to the roof, and could have been heard all over the upper floors. Also sounded the district telephone alarm, and the salvage corps arrived in 3 minutes. A few moments later engines began to arrive. Witness then went to the upper floors assisted the women in getting out of the house. The fire annunciator of the hotel gave no alarm till after the engines had arrived. When he reached the street building was far gone to be saved. He thought the fire had gone up the baggage elevator, which went to the basement floor and up the servants' stairway, which was the escape route. The fire might possibly have been contained had the baggage elevator been raised part way so as to break the draft. There was but one hose nozzle in the building above the office floor, although there were numerous hoses in the basement. Each floor had a hose, but the hose could not be attached. He felt confident that not more than seven minutes elapsed between the time he discovered the fire and the arrival of the engines.

G. A. Kerner, a guest, related the statement of Mrs. Welch, of Topeka, Kansas, that there was a small fire burning in room 19 as early as 9 P. M. on the night of the fire. Witness occupied that room and there was no such odor at 11 P. M. when he retired.

**TESTIMONY OF CAPT. THOMPSON.**  
Capt. Thompson, master of the steamer Grand Republic, testified that he was sleeping on the third floor; heard the alarm of fire called his wife and went out of the room; found the hall full of smoke; descended to the parlor floor; met Mr. Darling, who told them there was no danger; took their things to the room; came out again; met Capt. Warner, who told them they must get out; finally left the house by the ladies' entrance on 5th street, knew of no appliances for putting out the fire in the house; had seen nozzles on different floors; when he left the hotel he did not know of the fire; saw the Skimmer escape at work; thought it very slow and thought the firemen slow in getting the ladders up to the windows; did not blame Mr. Darling for trying to quiet the people by saying the fire was out.

David A. Hagan, night bell boy, swore that he was sleeping on the billiard room when he noticed smoke. He went to the office, and was told to go to the basement and see where the fire was. He went down and found the store room on fire, and the flames running along the wood partition towards the baggage elevator, and the draft was already up the elevator. He returned to the office and told Clerk Ford that the house was on fire. This was ten or fifteen minutes past one by the office clock. The alarm was immediately given by Mr. Ford, who went up stairs and called Messrs. Shepherd and Darling. The latter was in the club room. He told him the house was on fire and then went along the halls knocking at the doors of the rooms and crying fire. When he reached the parlor floor Mr. Darling was trying to quiet the ladies there, saying the fire would soon be out. Just as Darling said this the flames burst through the back stairs. He then went and broke open the door of the ladies' entrance on Fifth street, which was locked, and the ladies rushed out. Neither Darling or Shepherd told him the house was on fire. He also heard Darling tell the people there was no danger, and urged them to return to their rooms.

**NO BODIES AND BUT LITTLE PROPERTY FOUND.**  
No more bodies have been found in the ruins and but little property taken from them to-day. The workmen were withdrawn this afternoon in consequence of the rain and the dangerous condition of some of the walls; these will be knocked or pulled down to-morrow and the search resumed with the same vigor as has proceeded thus far.

The Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel, and take the view from a distance. Chief Sexton also viewed the ruins, and the Coroner's jury, after it adjourned this afternoon, visited the ruins to get some knowledge of the ground plan of the hotel, so that they may more readily examine witnesses, not to go inside the hotel,